

# SELECTIONS

## FROM THE

### VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 12th December 1894.

### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
<b>I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.</b>			
The Coming National Congress at Madras ...	562	The new Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, not adhering to the scheme of appointing Sub-Inspectors and Head constables from among the successful students of the Training Police School, Allahabad ...	568
National Congress and the question of management of religious endowments ...	562	A suggestion regarding the form in which courts should address Sub-Inspectors before them ...	569
Viceroy's Lahore darbar speech ...	562	Maulvi Abdul Qaiyum, late a Police Inspector, Saharanpur ...	568
Ditto ditto ...	562	Withdrawal of powers from the Shia and Sunni Honorary Magistrates at Amroha, Moradabad ...	569
Ditto ditto ...	563	Orders issued by Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Jhansi, regarding the impressment of workmen ...	569
Lahore darbar ...	563	Alleged indifference of Mr. Nugent, to the growth of popular dissatisfaction in Basti ...	569
Ditto ...	563	Mr. Bird, the Collector of Allahabad ...	569
Alleged paucity of gentlemen admitted to the railway station at the Viceroy's arrival at Lahore and to the darbar ...	563	Stand-posts and damaged houses at Allahabad ...	570
Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, a candidate for membership of British Parliament ...	564	Cases of theft and arrests on the charge of committing nuisance in streets, Allahabad ...	570
Ditto ditto ...	564	Thefts, compulsory practice of gymnastics in schools, &c., Cawnpore ...	570
Ditto ditto ...	564	Need of repairing the gateway of a Muhammadan shrine at Agra ...	570
Government of India and its need of closer relations with Nepal ...	564	Suggestion for laying down water-pipes to temples and mosques free of cost at Meerut ...	571
Triumph of Japan over China ...	565	Supply of the official Gazette, and Departmental Reports to the Bharati Bhavan Library at Allahabad ...	571
Remission of arrears of land revenue and debts and release of prisoners by the Czar on the occasion of his marriage ...	565	Alleged distress among the people owing to the decline of industries ...	571
Haidarabad State affairs ...	565		
The Tonk State affairs ...	565	<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
Jaipur State ...	566	The Bill amending the Police Act of 1861 ...	571
Gwalior ...	566	<b>IV.—EDUCATION.</b>	
Address presented by the Kashi Brahmamrita Varshini Sabha of Benares to the Maharaja Sindhia at his installation ...	566	Sir Charles Crosthwaite's remarks about the students of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh ...	572
<b>II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.</b>			
A contrast between an English and Indian Civilian and a suggestion for imparting technical education to Indians ...	566		
Inability of the people to have access to the Viceroy ...	567		
Distress of cultivators and the completion of re-settlements of land in Oudh ...	567		
Winter tours of district officers ...	568		

### LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1894.		1894.		
	Monthly.							
1	Hardil Aziz ...	Shahjahanpur...	Hakim Niyaz Muhammad.	For Nov. ...	12th Dec. ...			1,100 copies.
2	Kayasth Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Babu Awadh Bihari Lal, M.A.	" Dec. ...	" " ...			300 "
3	Safir-i-Kashmir ...	Saharanpur ...	Pandit Avatar Kishun	" Nov. ...	9th " ...			230 "
4	Theosophical Society's Journal	Meerut ...	Master Ram Chandra	" " ...	7th " ...			312 "
	Bi-monthly.							
5	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Saiyad Muhammad Majid Hussain.	5th Dec. ...	10th Dec. ...			100 "
6	Indian Reformer ...	Lucknow ...	Babu Ram Narayan Varma.	1st & 16th Oct. ...	11th " ...			120 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).								
Tri-monthly.								
7	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukh-abad),	Bhaggu Khán ...	10th	Dec. ...	12th	Dec. ...	140 copies.
8	Mufid-i-Km ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	1st	" ...	8th	" ...	75 "
Weekly.								
9	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Khwájá Tajammul Husain.	7th	Dec. ...	11th	Dec. ...	50 copies.
10	Akbár-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Moqarrab Husain Khán.	4th	" ...	7th	" ...	150 "
11	Akbár-i-Islám ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wáris Ali ...	8th	" ...	9th	" ...	526 "
12	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id	5th	" ...	8th	" ...	625 "
13	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmá.	8th	" ...	9th	" ...	250 "
14	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Munshi Bishun Lal	"	" ...	12th	" ...	300 "
15	Asád ...	Ditto	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	7th	" ...	9th	" ...	250 "
16	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Babu Harnám Singh	8th	" ...	11th	" ...	500 "
17	Colonel ...	Moradabad	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	"	" ...	10th	" ...	250 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Munshi Thákur Prasad.	"	" ...	9th	" ...	400 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Muhammad Husain Khán.	10th	" ...	12th	" ...	446 "
20	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	8th	" ...	11th	" ...	500 "
21	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow	Munshi Ganga Prasad Variná.	5th	" ...	6th	" ...	300 "
22	Kayasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	7th	" ...	12th	" ...	1,000 "
23	Matla-i-Núr ...	Ditto	Munshi Bihari Lal...	1st & 8th	" ...	6th & 11th	" ...	50 "
24	Milr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor	Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	7th	" ...	10th	" ...	400 "
25	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Saháranpur	Pandit Avatár Kishun	8th	" ...	12th	" ...	475 "
26	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	10th	" ...	11th	" ...	60 "
27	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra	Babu Jamna Das Biswas.	7th	" ...	9th	" ...	450 "
28	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur	Muhammad Nawáz Khan.	8th	" ...	12th	" ...	70 "
29	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad	Qásí Muhammad Fahím-ul-dín.	10th	" ...	"	" ...	220 "
30	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamíd Khán.	8th	" ...	"	" ...	171 "
31	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	6th	" ...	9th	" ...	300 "
32	Police News ...	Meerut	Shekh Habib Ahmad	16th Oct. & 1st Dec.	"	7th & 11th	" ...	600 "
33	Raf-ul-Akbár ...	Benares	Saiyad Ghulam Husain.	10th	Dec. ...	12th	" ...	400 "
34	Rahbar ...	Moradabad	Pandit Partáp Kishun.	8th	" ...	"	" ...	300 "
35	Ris-ul-Akbár ...	Gorakhpur	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	"	" ...	11th	" ...	500 "
36	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Moradabad	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	4th	" ...	7th	" ...	125 "
37	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor	Munshi Jairáj Singh	6th	" ...	9th	" ...	304 "
38	Túf-i-Hind ...	Meerut	Maulvi Saiyad Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	30th	Nov. ...	8th	" ...	200 "
39	Urdú Akhbár ...	Bareilly	Munshi Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	8th	Dec. ...	12th	" ...	25 "
40	Vernacular Advertiser	Lucknow	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	7th	" ...	9th	" ...	1,000 "
41	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	6th	" ...	7th	" ...	200 "
Daily.								
42	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow	Munshi Shiva Prasad	6th to 12th Dec. ...	"	6th to 12th Dec. ...	"	521 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Monthly.								
43	Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Magazine.	Aligarh	Munshi Niyas Muhammad Khán.	For	Dec. ...	9th	Dec. ...	...
Bi-weekly.								
44	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Muhammad Mumtáz-ul-dín.	4th & 7th	Dec. ...	6th & 9th	Dec. ...	460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government.)
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
45	Máheswari ...	Hapur (Meerut),	Bábú Harsaran Dás,	For	Oct. ...	11th	Dec. ...	450 copies.
46	Natya Patra ...	Allahabad	Pandit Dewaki Nandan Tirpáthi.	"	Dec. ...	8th	" ...	400 "



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<b>HINDI—(concluded).</b>						
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
				1894.	1894.	
47	Sajjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	5th Dec. ...	7th Dec. ...	125 copies.
<i>Weekly.</i>						
48	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Bābū Rām Krishna Varmā.	3rd & 10th Dec. ...	6th & 12th Dec. ...	1,500 copies.
49	Nāgrī Nīrad ...	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Kāshi Prasad Shukla.	6th " ...	12th " ...	300 "
50	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Nāth Tiwāri.	" " ...	9th " ...	400 "
51	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Kāshyāchālak Dān ...	3rd " ...	7th " ...	65 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
52	Hindustān ...	Kālakānkār (Partāgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayāl Shukla.	5th to 11th Dec. ...	6th to 12th Dec. ...	470 copies.
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
53	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	7th Dec. ...	9th Dec. ...	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government.)
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
54	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahāvīr Prasad.	24th & 28th Nov., & 1st & 5th Dec.	6th & 11th Dec. ...	100 copies.
<b>MARATHI.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
55	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	5th Dec. ...	8th Dec. ...	350 copies.
<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
56	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	3rd Dec. ...	7th Dec. ...	375 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

ASAD.  
7th December 1894.

1. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, says that the people are most anxiously waiting to see whether that political movement which calls itself the National Congress passes any Resolution, at its coming Session at Madras, regarding the discord between the Hindus and Musalmans or not. The Congress claims to include both Hindus and Musalmans among its members, and hence it should either adopt some measure to remove the ill-blood between the two communities or call itself a *Hindu*, and no more a *National*, Congress. There is another matter in which the moral standard of the Congress is to be tested. Mr. Norton is no doubt an able and well-to-do man, and has great sympathy with the people of India, but the "Sullivan scandal" case disqualifies him for taking a prominent part in such a highly respectable assembly as the Congress.

BHARAT JIWAN  
3rd December 1894.

2. The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 3rd December, adverting to the rumour that the question of the management of religious endowments will be discussed at the next Session of the National Congress, expresses a hope that better counsels will prevail. If the Congress foolishly meddles with that delicate problem, it will lose a great deal of its popularity and increase the number of its opponents.

NAGRI NIRAD.  
6th December 1894.

3. The *Nagri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 6th December, states that the Lahore Darbar came off on the 30th November, but that in his darbar speech which had been anxiously awaited by the public, Lord Elgin was quite reticent on the burning questions of the day, contenting himself with an expression of his views on two or three unimportant matters. The object of the darbar was, it would seem, simply to afford the men engaged in a common enterprise an opportunity of knowing one another; such knowledge being according to His Lordship necessary and advantageous. Was this the only purpose for which all the Chiefs of the Punjab and twenty thousand troops were collected at Lahore? The public were under the impression that one of the principal objects of the darbar was the restoration of full powers to the Maharaja of Kashmir, but the Viceroy made no reference to that subject in his speech. His Excellency spoke highly of the forts built on the North-West frontier and said that the British Government had no ambition for an extension of its territories. His Excellency referred to the impending settlement of British boundaries in the west and east with the consent of Persia, Russia, China and France, and hoped that the delimitation of the frontiers will lead to the maintenance of permanent peace. But Lord Elgin said nothing as to the diversion of the famine insurance fund to meet the deficit in the treasury caused by the depreciation of silver, the unnecessary grant of exchange compensation allowances to European officers, the steady increase in the Military expenditure, the question of revival of cotton import duties and the restoration of powers to the Maharaja of Kashmir. His Lordship has had good opportunities for enlightening the public on these important subjects, but for some reason or other His Lordship has always carefully eschewed them.

BHARAT JIWAN.  
10th December 1894.

4. The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 10th December, says that at last the Lahore Darbar which attracted so much public attention is over. It has cost the country lakhs of rupees, but no proportionate good has accrued from it. There was a large gathering of troops and the Panjab Princes were to be seen in their splendid dresses and jewellery, but to no purpose. Lord Elgin spoke very highly of the loyalty and devotion of the Chiefs and the people in the Panjab, but His Lordship granted no substantial rewards and made no concessions to them in return; not even the Maharaja of Kashmir was restored to full powers, as had been strongly expected. If a master is content to acknowledge the services of his servants with empty thanks, they get disheartened and others too will not feel much inclined to serve him. The Viceroy is, however, entitled to public gratitude for the most salutary piece of advice and warning he administered to those young princes who spend much of their time and money in



pursuit of pleasure and self-indulgence. It is devoutly to be hoped that they will take his Excellency's advice to heart and improve their conduct, otherwise they will have only themselves to blame if they get into difficulties.

5. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th December, says that the grand darbar held at Lahore on the 30th November is the only darbar of any historical importance which has been held since the Delhi Imperial Assemblage. Lord

*HINDUSTÁN.*  
6th December 1894.

The same.

Elgin made a very statesman-like speech which had a good effect on the ruling Chiefs and the other noblemen and gentlemen present on the occasion, and shows what an intimate knowledge of Indian affairs his lordship has acquired during the short time he has been in the country. The *Hindustán* refers to the remarks of the Viceroy about the unflinching loyalty of the Panjáb Chiefs and people, the fortification of the north-west frontier, the delimitation of the frontiers in the west and the east, the three principal ways of improving the prosperity of a country, and so forth, and observes that it is very gratifying to find Her Majesty's representative evincing such a keen interest in the well-being of the people. Agriculture is in an unsatisfactory condition, and the policy of free trade is responsible for the decline of trades and industries. The *Hindustán* offers cordial thanks to Lord Elgin for his deep sympathy with the people, especially the agricultural classes, and hopes that the information His Lordship will acquire in his present tours regarding the wants and needs of the nobility, the gentry, and the masses will be invaluable to him in conducting the administration in a manner conducive to their welfare.

6. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 10th December, says that although the late Lahore Darbar was nothing compared with others held on far more important occasions, it was a great success and fully answered the purposes for which it was held. The darbar has given a good

*OUDE AKHBAR.*  
10th December 1894.

The same.

object-lesson to the political students of the highest class in this country, explained the necessity for the appointment of frontier Commissions and the despatch of expeditionary forces from time to time, removed the doubts and anxieties which might exist in the public mind regarding the state of frontier affairs, and has given the wild frontier Chiefs and Sardars an opportunity to form an idea of the Viceroy's shrewdness and statesmanship. But those men who might have thought that as soon as the darbar was over the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief would proceed at the head of 20,000 troops from Lahore against Russia or China must have been sorely disappointed to find the troops dispersed and their Excellencies and other officers leaving Lahore to resume their ordinary duties.

7. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 5th December, referring to the Lahore Darbar, says that it is not very clear with what special object the darbar has been held at a time of such financial pressure. Though Lord Elgin has not

*SUBODH SINDHU.*  
5th December 1894.

The same.

been for a long time in this country, his administration bids fair to be beneficial, as may reasonably be inferred from some of his speeches and resolutions. His Lordship has a great regard for the good name of his father, and is animated by a strong desire to acquire popularity and renown like him. His Lordship has made some reductions in the Military Department, but the small saving effected can hardly cover the heavy expenses of the darbar.

8. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th November, received on 8th December, says that there is a general complaint that gentlemen were not so largely admitted to the railway

*TÚTI-I-HIND.*  
30th November 1894.

Alleged paucity of gentlemen admitted to the railway station at the Viceroy's arrival at Lahore and to the darbar.

station at the arrival of the Viceroy at Lahore and to the darbar as they should have been, and expresses disapproval of the same. Had a large number of gentlemen been allowed opportunities of having a look at His Excellency and listening to his speech, they would have spread good ideas among their friends and neighbours by occasionally describing to them his courtesy, sympathy, &c.



RIAZ-UL-AKHBAR.  
8th December 1894.

9. The *Riaz-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th December, referring to the

Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, a candidate for membership of British Parliament.

candidature of Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad for membership of the British Parliament, says that it was but natural that Hindu newspapers, which cannot even bear to see a Muhammadan as a Munshi to Her Majesty, and have been trying to get his term of appointment limited so as to give a chance to a Hindu of enjoying that honour, should have passed unfavourable strictures on the Maulvi's candidature. The Maulvi is the son of a respectable Musalman gentleman at Bombay. Having received education up to the B. A. Standard in the Deccan, he went to England to become a Barrister-at-Law. When Mr. Abdul Karim, Her Majesty's Munshi, was coming out on leave to India, he got Maulvi Rafi-ud-din to officiate for him in the honorable post. The Maulvi wrote the Queen's (Urdu) Diary and composed some other books during his tenure of office. He has received a good grounding in politics during his stay in London, and discussed certain weighty problems in the *Times* with great clearness. He is generally held in respect in London, and will, if elected a member of Parliament, make a good adversary to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in that assembly. There may be some Congressist Musalmans opposed to the Maulvi's election, but the general Muhammadan public opinion is in his favour.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
10th December 1894.

10. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 10th December, in commenting upon

The same.

the same subject, regrets to notice that some Hindu newspapers are under the impression that the Maulvi, if successful, will support the principles of the Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association; devoting all his energies to thwarting the policy of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the National Congress and thereby widening the existing gulf between the Hindus and Muhammadans. It is this mutual distrust which has stirred up animosity between the two communities. The Hindus should welcome his candidature and wish him success on the ground that being a native of this country, he can not but advocate its cause.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
8th December 1894.

11. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 8th December, refers to the hostile

The same.

comments made by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta on the candidature of Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad for a seat in Parliament, and observes that many respectable English papers share the views of the *Patrika*. If the Maulvi renounce those prejudices against the Hindus to which he gave expression in his late address, his admission to Parliament will be hailed with delight by all India. But if he maintains his present attitude of hostility, a loud clamour will be raised against him in this country which will seriously affect his chances of success.

AZAD.  
7th December 1894.

12. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, says that though the new

Government of India and its need of closer relations with Nepal.

Czar vowed, at his succession to the throne, to follow a peaceful policy, and Lord Elgin has, at his Lahore Darbar, been assuring the people of friendly relations between England and Russia, the fresh news of a Russian expedition being planned to Thibet cannot but be received with apprehension in India. The passages by which Russia can possibly enter India are multiplying. No sooner one entrance to this country has been fortified and made secure against a foreign invasion by the Indian Government than another is promptly discovered by Russia; so that the north-west frontiers of India may fitly be likened to "a pauper's wrapper," which as soon as it is darned or patched up in one place, shows a fresh hole or fissure in another place." It is said that there are some 700 Russians already in Thibet. This would mean that Russia has already acquired a considerable influence in that country. The Indian Government has not, however, been careless in guarding its interests in the northern frontier; the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal having just been to Nepal, though to the outside world, "on an excursion of amusement only." The chief question which is to be determined now by the Indian Government is whether it should simply endeavour to preserve its friendly relations with Nepal, or delivering her from the subjection of China, make her entirely its own ally. India needs the help of the Nepal Government in two important matters, viz., (1) in permitting her to get her supply of first-class native soldiers (the Gurkhas) to match the Afghans, and (2) in guarding her northern frontier from the possible attack of Russia, which seems to



have already ingratiated herself with Thibet. But it would be a great calamity to India, should her alliance with Nepal prove as costly as that of Afghanistan has already done.

13. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* (Amroha), of the 5th December, says that Japan is a very small kingdom compared with the great Chinese Empire, and used to be looked down upon with contempt by the latter. The triumph of Japan over China

Triumph of Japan over China.

is as astonishing as was that of Alexander the Great over Dara (Darius) of Persia. The Japanese have made wonderful progress by cultivating western science, adopting the representative form of Government, and disciplining the army according to the European methods during the last fifty years; while, on the other hand, the Celestials, being proud of their old greatness and power have been indolent and have neglected to keep pace with the times. All nations and individuals who are content to glory in their old greatness should take a lesson from the humiliation of China. (Many newspapers are publishing information connected with the Chino-Japanese war.)

AKHTAR-I-HIND.  
5th December 1894.

14. The *Nagri-Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 6th December, refers to the remission of arrears of land revenue and debts due by landholders and cultivators, and the release of prisoners by the new Czar of Russia in honour of his marriage, and asks if any such concessions have ever been made by the Government of India to landholders and cultivators.

Remission of arrears of land revenue and debts, and release of prisoners by the Czar on the occasion of his marriage.

NAGRI-NIRAD.  
6th December 1894.

15. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, referring to that portion of Lord Elgin's speech at Lahore, which he addressed to the Chiefs of the Panjáb assembled at the Darbar, says that if His Highness the Nizam reads newspapers and has read the Viceroy's advice to his brother-Chiefs,

Haidarabad State affairs.

AZAD.  
7th December 1894.

his conscience must prick him indeed that hitherto he has not at all administered his State as he ought to do. His Highness is not an incompetent man; he most splendidly doing a thing he sets his heart upon. But it is a great misfortune of the State that he does not generally attend to the affairs of the Government in right earnest. His great stumbling-block is his lack of ability to select a suitable man for an office. From the time of his accession to the *gaddi*, every Prime Minister that he appointed, he himself subsequently found unworthy of the office and had to remove him. Mr. Plowden has returned from leave and resumed the duties of the Resident of Haidarabad. With his advent, intrigues will again be rife in the State, and all classes of officers, both high and low, will again feel insecure in their position, as liable to be turned out any moment. Colonel Mackenzie has during his short tenure of the office of Resident in Haidarabad, shown what a model Resident ought to be, and how he can steer clear of intrigues in a native State, and keep his reputation as the representative of the British Government untarnished. But Haidarabad is not destined to enjoy peace and good government. With the present Prime Minister and Mr. Plowden for the Resident there can be no hope of any change for the better in the administration of the State. A rumour was current some time ago, that Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mr. Mehdi Ali) was called back to Haidarabad. But what to speak of his alleged recall, the poor fellow was not allowed, under the orders of the Nizam's Government, even to stay on at Bombay, lest "he should again take to scheming, a natural tendency in him;" Mr. Seymour Keay having landed there. (The *Rias-ul-Akhbar*, Gorakhpur, of the 8th December, observes that it is a great pity that outsiders, who always keep intriguing, should hold all the high offices in Haidarabad, while the natives of the State itself be left out in the cold as being unfit. It was Sir Salar Jung who first introduced the foreign element in the State and it continued to increase ever since.)

16. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th October, received on the 7th December, in continuation of its previous articles, publishes a copy, supplied by a correspondent, of an order of the Chief of Tonk, showing that Babu Ramehandra,

The Tonk State affairs.

POLICE NEWS.  
16th October 1894.

whom the Prime Minister has again got appointed as the assistant Revenue Officer in that State, was, owing to his intrigues and disloyal conduct, twice dismissed and



expelled from the State once in 1887 and again 1892—with the approval of the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana. It is a great pity that a person, in whom the Chief has lost all trust and whom he regards as a mischievous, back-biting fellow, should again and again be brought back and entrusted with a responsible office. This evidently shows that the Chief is not his own master, but is utterly helpless in the hands of others. Under such circumstances a good Government can hardly be expected to exist in Tonk. The same paper, in its issue of 1st December, received on the 11th idem, publishes another order of the Chief complaining that though suits relating to debts and salaries come under the cognizance of the Judicial Department, several of them were taken up and dealt with in the Revenue Department over which the Prime Minister, Sahabzadah Muhammad Obaid-ullah Khan presides, and asking the latter to see that such things are not done in future. Surely the Prime Minister ought to be vigilant enough to check the irregular proceedings of those immediately under him. A weekly statement of work done in each Department is submitted to His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, and as the Prime Minister has to sign the statement of his own, the Revenue, Department, he ought to look into it and satisfy himself that his assistants have not done anything objectionable, before he sends it up.

*Azad.*  
7th December 1894.

17. A Jeypore correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, states that a Dowager-Maharani of Jeypur is not on good terms with the present Government of that State, at the head of which is a Bengali Babu. Recently a

quarrel took place between some servants of the Maharani and a number of employees in the Military Transport Department. The latter were arrested and sent up for trial. The case is still pending; but the writer recording a series of proceedings endeavours to show that the Council of State is displaying a bias against the servants of the Maharani in the matter.

*Subodh Sindhu.*  
5th December 1894.

18. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 5th December, adverting to the approaching installation of the Maharaja Sindhia to the throne on the 15th idem, observes that rumour is afloat to the effect that the Maharaja is disposed to

make Sir Michael Filose, the Governor of Malwa, his Chief Diwan or Prime Minister. If so, His Highness could not make a better selection. He is a Frenchman and his family which has resided in Gwalior for several generations, is a true well-wisher of the State. He has been the Governor of Malwa for many years where he has won the affections of all classes of people. He is of a very mild disposition and is full of the milk of human kindness. It would be a happy day for Gwalior if he were placed in charge of the State affairs. With reference to the rumour that Mr. Johnstone, tutor to the Maharaja, will be appointed Chief Secretary or the Director of Public Instruction, the *Subodh Sindhu* protests against the proposal on the ground that he is a foreigner and professes a different religion.

*Bharat Jiwan.*  
10th December 1894.

19. The *Bharat Jiwan*, (Benares), of the 10th December, refers to a special Meeting of the Kashi Brahmanrita Varshini Sabha at Benares on the 9th idem, convened chiefly through the exertions of Pandit Ram Misra Shashtri. The Meeting resolved to present an address in Sanskrit to the

Address presented by the Kashi Brahmanrita Varshini Sabha of Benares to the Maharaja Sindhia at his installation.

Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior at his installation. In the address which is published in *extenso* the Sabha congratulates the Maharaja on the happy occasion and advises His Highness to follow the noble example of his illustrious father who won the good graces of Her Majesty by evincing true loyalty and friendship to the British Crown and the English nation, rendering help in the most troublous times, displaying great liberality, and in a hundred and one other ways. And in conclusion the Sabha impresses upon His Highness the necessity for making a point of promoting the welfare of his subjects and pursuing a policy of religious tolerance, and prays that God may bless him with a worthy son.

*Zamanah.*  
6th December 1894.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

20. The *Zamanah* (Cawnpore), of the 6th December, observing that the Indians and their British rulers are quite different in their manners, customs and mode of living, and mutually ascribe very many bad attributes to the character and nature of each other, says that it is impossible for an

A contrast between an English and Indian Civilian, and a suggestion for imparting technical education to Indians.



Indian to become exactly of the same mind and ideas as an Englishman, even if the former is sent to England to receive education there from his early childhood. But why should it be considered absolutely necessary for an Indian to be educated in England and to imbibe the ideas and feelings of Englishmen before he can enter the Civil Service of his own country? An English Civilian does not even after many years of residence in this country become as well acquainted with the inner life, feelings, religious practices, &c. of the Indians, as one of the latter is; so that an Indian civilian will evidently make a far better and more successful Collector than the English Civilians are. An Indian can at once see what the real wants and grievances of the people are. Even if he has to settle a religious dispute between any two communities, he will, by reason of his full knowledge of the real cause of friction, be able to devise some remedy to settle it far more readily than an English Civilian can possibly do. And as there are always higher English Officers to control and supervise the doings of the Subordinate Officers, the educated Indians if appointed Collectors and Commissioners can easily be made to pursue the policy of the Government in the administration of the country. But the Government need not give Collectorships and Commissionerships to Indians; it might keep them for its own countrymen. What the editor would, however, ask the Government to give the Indians instead are *the means and ways of increasing their national wealth*. This increase of wealth is possible only if natives receive, not theoretical but technical education, so that becoming thoroughly proficient in all kinds of industries and arts, they may be enabled to develop the resources of their country and supply all the needs and wants of their own fellow countrymen; remaining no longer dependent on foreigners for their necessities themselves, but even sending out their own manufactures to other countries.

21. The *Bhārat Jivan* (Benares), of the 10th December, regrets to say that

BEHARAT JIVAN.  
10th December 1894.

Inability of the people to have access  
to the Viceroy.

the condition of this unlucky country, far from improving, is getting worse and worse every day. The principal duty of a King is to find out and redress the grievances of his subjects and to promote their

welfare in every possible way. The people had very easy access to their former native Kings and freely told them their grievances. This is still the case in native States, and for this very reason the inhabitants of those States prefer native to British rule. It will be remembered that at the time of the occupation of Berar by the Government of India the people in that province expressed their desire to be left under the Nizam's Government. This attitude of British rule towards the people in Native States is a very dark stain on British administration. The Indians, who are naturally a very loyal people, have always been anxious to have free access to their Kings. But unfortunately they do not enjoy this advantage under British rule. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress lives beyond the seas at the distance of thousands of miles, and what is still worse is that even the Viceroy to whom Her Majesty has entrusted the destinies of her Indian subjects is not accessible to them for one reason or another. His Excellency makes a tour every year at a heavy cost to the State simply with a view to gain an insight into the condition of the people, but it is all in vain. These Viceroyal tours also involve much unnecessary expense to the people: as for instance, at the time of Lord Elgin's late visit to Peshawar, all residents, rich and poor, were strictly ordered by the Deputy Commissioner to whitewash their houses. This kind of false show on such occasions deceives the selfish Anglo-Indians who are induced to talk glibly of the growing prosperity of the country. When will the day come when the arbiters of the destinies of the Indians will lay aside the pride of race and have free intercourse with them?

22. A Bara Banki correspondent of the *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 7th December,

Azād.  
7th December 1894.

Distress of cultivators and the completion of re-settlements of land in Oudh.

states that the cultivators have well-nigh been ruined by the excessive rains this year. Their houses tumbled down in large numbers, their grain was damaged in lakhs of maunds, and they have had to sow seeds

for the rabi crops again and again. Lots of the cultivators have abandoned their holdings and migrated to other parts of the country. This year is a year of very great distress and calamity indeed for cultivators and petty zamindars in the North-



Western Provinces and Oudh. The mere postponement of the payment of revenue instalments for two months will afford no appreciable relief to cultivators; when they have no produce, with what can they pay the revenue? The revisions of land settlement in Oudh are almost completed and the new assessments of revenue will shortly be given out. Only big talukdars might survive the present revision of settlement; the petty zamindars must disappear, the money-lenders taking their place. The announcement of the results of the re-settlement will also lead to much litigation, filling the pockets of the legal practitioners. The Government servants, money-lenders and pleaders are the only people who are well-to-do and in easy circumstances at present; all other classes of men pass their lives in extreme misery and distress. "O God! let not our British officers regard our tales of misery as mere fiction, and show them means to acquire knowledge of our truly miserable condition. Grant Thou the strength of mind to the members of the (Legislative) Councils to expose without fear the high-handedness or corruption of all Government servants whether they be clerks police-men or officers." The members of the Legislative Councils should be intelligent, wise, honest and men of independent views and not mere time-servers who would chime in with every thing the Government said. These members should in fact like the Members of Parliament, be made to pledge themselves on oath to honestly lay the grievances of the people and plead their cause before the Councils.

**SAJJAN VINOD.**  
5th December 1894.

23. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 5th December, says that the winter tours of district Officers, if properly conducted, should be very useful, inasmuch as the officers are thus afforded favourable opportunities for gaining an insight into the condition of the people and the country and for examining the work of their subordinates. But these tours are viewed with deep concern and anxiety by landholders, grain-dealers, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths and the like. Moreover, litigants are sometimes exposed to great hardship and privation, especially when they are ordered to attend the camp every day. They would be saved a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense if dates were fixed for the hearing of their cases, and they were given timely notice of the dates and places when and where they ought to attend.

Winter tours of district Officers.

**POLICE NEWS.**  
1st December 1894.

The new Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, not adhering to the scheme of appointing Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables from among the successful students of the Police Training School, Allahabad.

24. A correspondent of the *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st December, received on the 11th idem, states that Mr. Porter, late Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, had arranged to give 3rd grade Sub-Inspectorships on Rs. 30 per mensem to the first three (successful) candidates at the annual examination of the Allahabad Police Training School, and 2nd grade Head-Constableships of Rs. 20 a month to other (successful) candidates. The new Inspector-General of Police has, however, left the appointments of all grades in the Police to the choice of the District Superintendents. This is surely setting at naught Mr. Porter's scheme of inducing men of respectable parentage and good education to seek admission to the police force, and throwing cold water on the expectations raised in the minds of such men.

**POLICE NEWS.**  
1st December 1894.

A suggestion regarding the form in which courts should address Sub-Inspectors before them.

25. A correspondent of the same paper complains that though it has repeatedly been suggested in its columns that, when a Police Sub-Inspector appears before a Court, the latter ought to address him not as *tum* (thou or you) but in the more courteous vernacular form *ap*, and also allow him a seat, no action seems to have been taken yet in the matter. It will not cost the courts any thing but a little more civility to adopt the suggestion. Mr. Porter, the late Inspector-General of Police, promised to give due consideration to the subject.

**POLICE NEWS.**  
16th October 1894.

Maulvi Abdul Qaiyum, late a police Inspector, Saharanpur.

26. A correspondent of the same paper, of the 16th October received on the 12th December, says that a large number of private gentlemen and officers assembled on the Railway Station platform to bid adieu to Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Qaiyum, a Police Inspector, Saharanpur, leaving that town for another station to which he was transferred. The



good Manlvi during his stay of 8 years at Sahāranpur had won the golden opinions of all classes of men by his politeness, gentle conduct, honesty and good work. The entire community has been extremely sorry at his transfer.

27. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th December, says that the Shias and Sunnis of Amroha in the Moradabad district

Withdrawal of powers from the Shia and Sunni Honorary Magistrates at Amroha, Moradabad.

should be ashamed of their mutual religious dissensions which have lately led to very lamentable results. Mr. Radice, the late Officiating District Magistrate, and Babu Kishan Prasad, Tahsildār, made strong efforts to restore friendship between the two sects, but in vain. When Mr. Hardy took over charge of the district, he left no stone unturned to bring about a reconciliation, and even had the appeals, instituted by the contending parties before the Commissioner, postponed; pending an amicable settlement of the disputes. But the misguided Shias and Sunnis were not amenable to reason and did not mend their ways, turning a deaf ear to the friendly counsels of the authorities. They stuck at nothing and tried to injure each other by any means, fair or foul. Both Government and the public have lost confidence in them, and Government has been obliged to withdraw from Saiyid Aijaz Husain, Hakim Niaz Ali, Saiyid Bashir-ullah and Saiyid Saib Ali the powers exercised by them as Honorary Magistrates. It is high time that the Shias and Sunnis of Amroha should let by-gones be by-gones and make friends with each other.

RAHBAR.  
8th December 1894.

28. The *Ans-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th December, publishes a communication from a correspondent at Jhānsi, who refers to a

Orders issued by Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Jhānsi, regarding the impressment of workmen.

*rubkar* issued by Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Jhānsi, on the 23rd November. It is a general complaint with the carpenters, says the Collector, that they are seized by chaprasis, belonging to different departments, for the purpose of splitting wood, but are not paid full wages. No chaprasi ought to press a carpenter or any other workman into service in future. If any officer wants a workman, he should write to the tahsildār sending one day's wages in advance with the letter. This is as it should be, and Mr. Jackson is entitled to public gratitude for putting a stop to the impressment of labour practised by officers. The *rubkar* should also be circulated among the police officers and the ministerial officials who forcibly press men into their service and very inadequately pay for grass, fuel and other such things bought from poor villagers who bring them for sale to the city on their heads. There is another matter which is deserving of the attention of the Collector. When any workmen are required by an officer, the tahsil chaprasis should not interfere with those workmen who are in the service of other gentlemen or have got their own work to do, but should find out such men who are in search of work. Again, the Collector himself should fix the rates of wages, the rates usually allowed by ministerial officials being very low. It should be remembered that the workmen have to surrender a portion of their wages to the chaudhri.

ANS-I-HIND.  
8th December 1894.

29. The *Ride-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th December, regrets to notice that Mr. Nugent, the Collector of Basti, is quite indifferent to the growth of (popular) dissatisfaction and adds that the Commissioner has gone there.

Alleged indifference of Mr. Nugent to the growth of popular dissatisfaction in Basti.

RIDE-UL-AKHBAR.  
8th December 1894.

30. The *Nātya Patra* (Allahabad), for December, is delighted at the advent of Mr. Bird in Allahabad, and observes that the people in that district ought to be extremely thankful to Government which has given them such a shrewd, experienced and sympathetic Collector. He is fully alive

Mr. Bird, the Collector of Allahabad.

NATYA PATRA.  
December.

to the wily ways of the police who can never gull him. The state of things was so unsatisfactory during the last five years or so, that Allahabad did not seem to be under the just and benign British rule. False cases were largely got up by the police, and innocent and respectable men were persecuted, while bad characters were not at all interfered with. The editor refers to some cases of murder and others in which the proceedings of the police and the Magistrates were unsatisfactory in his opinion, and says that whenever any complaint was made against the police, it was represented to have originated with an association alleged to have been formed



to bring the police into disrepute and no notice was taken of it. But better days have now dawned and the people should freely lay their grievances before their new Collector.

NATYA PATRA.  
December 1894.

31. The same paper, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that although men have been forbidden to bathe or wash clothes at the standposts, that is done every day, which causes inconvenience to the public and makes the lanes dirty and muddy. If the Collector pays a visit to the Mahājni-tola, Chand-ka-kua, Pandariba and other lanes, he will at once be convinced of the truth of the writer's complaint. A portion of the mud enclosure wall of the Female Hospital in the Mahājni-tola fell about two months ago, but the wall has not yet been rebuilt nor has the debris been removed from the lane, which interferes with the free passage of carriages. Many houses which were considerably damaged by the late heavy rainfall are in a very dangerous condition. They should be ordered to be repaired or pulled down.

PRAYAG-SAMACHAR,  
8th December 1894.

Cases of theft and arrests on the charge of committing nuisance in streets, Allahabad.

32. The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 6th December, complains of the increase of theft at Allahabad, referring to several cases which lately occurred and in some of which the offenders were caught red-handed. Now-a-days frequent arrests are made on the charge of attending to the call of nature in public streets and thoroughfares, and the accused at once sentenced by Honorary Magistrates to a fine of one rupee or in case of default to four days' imprisonment. There is a regular mania for making such arrests, even men returning home from the latrines being arrested and fined. On the 5th December at 6 A.M., one Gopali, Ahir, who lived in Pandariba accidentally fell from the roof of his house, and his head was quite fractured. He was removed to the hospital where he died. But the police made no inquiry, apparently because he was a poor man. It has been alleged that he suffered from night-blindness.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
8th December 1894.

Thefts, compulsory practice of gymnastics in schools, &c., Cawnpore.

33. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th December, complains that thefts have become the order of the day at Cawnpore, a result of the unchecked increase in gambling there. A theft was committed at Misri Bazar in which property valued at Rs. 3,000 was stolen. The lock of a confectioner's shop was picked in Mouleganj. Two theft cases occurred in Generalganj. Many people do not report thefts to the Police to escape the harassments and illegal demands of the latter. A house fell down in the old Butcher Khana, killing a child and a woman. It is said that in digging a Municipal drain the foundation of the house in question was partly dug out, and hence its collapse. Azim-ul-lah Khan, Jamadar of the district Jail, who had beaten a prisoner undergoing a term of simple imprisonment there, has been punished with two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Joint-Magistrate. The police should also be punished with equal severity whenever they are found guilty of a misdeed. Gymnastics is made compulsory in the Government Schools. Even those boys who are of a weak constitution and quite averse to the practice are compelled to take to it, and the result is that several of them break their hands, legs, &c., and are thus disabled for whole life. A Bengali boy has just lost the fingers of his right hand while employed in climbing up a bamboo. The writer does not understand why the Government should make gymnastics compulsory on the school boys. If it does not like to give education to the Indians (any more) it should close the schools straightway, and not cause the poor boys to break their limbs by gymnastics (and be thus compelled to leave the schools).

AKHBAR-I-ISLAM.  
8th December 1894.

Need of repairing the gateway of the Muhammadan shrine at Agra.

34. The *Akhbar-i-Islam* (Agra), of the 8th December, states that the gateway of the shrine of the Muhammadan saint Amir Abdul Ala, at Agra collapsed during the last rains, and that dogs now freely enter the shrine and piss and ease themselves on the very tomb of the saint. Those Muhammadans who claim to be the trustees or rightful masters of the shrine take no steps to repair the gate. The District Magistrate ought to interfere and have the gateway repaired, lest the Musalman public, not bearing to see dogs



desecrate the tomb, should fall out with the so-called trustees of the shrine for their neglecting to make the needful repairs.

35. A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 4th December, referring to the projected water-works scheme at Meerut, observes that the increase which is proposed to be made in the octroi duties to meet the expenses of the scheme, will prove ruinous to the small trade that exists in the town. If, however, the people are to pay the increased octroi, they should, at least, be shown the favour of getting their temples and mosques connected with the water main free of cost.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM  
4th December 1894.

Suggestion for laying down water-pipes to temples and mosques free of cost at Meerut.

36 The *Nāṭya Patra* (Allahabad), for December, is at a loss to understand why the Local Government has not yet been pleased to supply the Government Gazette and the official annual Reports to the Bhārati Bhawan Library which has been established by Lalas Bhawani Prasad and Vrajmohan Lal in the heart of the Allahabad city for the public good, and is visited by a large number of people every day. It may be hoped the Government will see its way to sanctioning the supply of the Gazette and other official publications of general interest to such a useful and popular institution.

NATYA PATRA  
December 1894.

37. The *Indian Reformer* (Lucknow), of the 1st October, received on the 11th December, publishes an imaginary conversation among some natives on the decline of Indian industries. Some Muhammadan weavers complain of their distress and starvation; being unable to sell their cloth owing to the large import of European cotton goods and cursing their countrymen and Englishmen for their use and import of those goods. An old widow who lives by spinning cotton also finds her profession ruined and is reduced to starvation. One of the weavers asks a policeman to get him enlisted in the police force. The policeman tells him that the Police Department is not suited to honest men and that he himself has to collude with thieves. The weaver agrees to do all sorts of things like policemen, saying that if he is taken to task by God for his misconduct he will give Him an explanation and abusing English weavers who have reduced him to such straits. (The article is written in vulgar language in use among low people. The terms of curse and abuse are partly given and partly omitted, the omissions being marked by asterisks.)

INDIAN REFORMER  
1st October 1894.

Alleged distress among the people owing to the decline of industries.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

38. The *Nasīm-i-Agra*, of the 7th December, referring to the Bill amending the Police Act, No. V of 1861, observes that it seems unreasonable that while, by section 3 of the Bill, a police officer, on being suspended, will lose all "the powers, functions and privileges vested in him as a police officer" he will still be held subject to the "responsibilities, discipline and penalties, and to the same authorities, as if he had not been suspended." Experience shows that when a police officer is suspended he is usually ordered to the police lines, where he is kept as a prisoner in simple confinement, so that he is allowed no opportunity to take suitable steps to defend himself against from the imputations made against him. Subjecting a suspended police officer to the policeman's discipline, &c., while divesting him of his powers, &c., as such, is to stereotype the present practice of confining him in the lines and thereby precluding him from getting at the means to obtain justice. By section 5 even non-resident landholders of an area "in a disturbed or dangerous state" will have to bear a share in the cost of the punitive police force quartered there, unless they, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, have had no hand in the cause necessitating the quartering of the extra police. Now in the first place the Magistrate cannot know anything of such landlords who reside in a district other than that under his own administration, without causing a special enquiry to be made (through the Magistrate of the other District). Secondly, nothing is given in the section to show as to how such landlords can prove their innocence. But even if there were certain ways in which they could clear their character, they

NASIM-I-AGRA  
7th December 1894.

The Bill amending the Police Act of 1861.



would have to incur much trouble and expense in having to go to the Magistrate of another District and satisfy him fully before they could escape paying, say, Rs. 2 or so towards the cost of the extra police quartered in the affected area. In section 8 for the word "Inspector" in the phrase "not below the rank of an Inspector" the term "District Superintendent" or "Assistant Superintendent" should be substituted; considering the highly responsible and delicate power of "dispersing" a procession or assembly is being vested in the police.

#### IV.—EDUCATION.

Alia  
7th December 1894.

39. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 7th December, commenting upon the encomiums bestowed, by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, on the scholars of the Muhammadan College, Aligarh, during his recent visit to that institution, says that there are some officers of His Honor's Government

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's remarks about the students of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh.

who look, with any thing but an eye of approval, on the dress and manners of the scholars in question; calling them "arrogant" and dubbing them "the Sultan of Turkey." The position of the Aligarh College scholars cannot, therefore, be regarded as satisfactory in as much as they are praised for their manners, ideas, head-dress, &c. by His Honor in the College, but condemned by his own officers in the arena of the world.

ALLAHABAD:  
The 17th December 1894. }

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.